# ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ABN: 51 122 708 061

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2011

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### ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061 DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2011.

#### Principal Activities and Significant Changes in Nature of Activities

The Endless Solar Group designs and distributes energy saving products and services. It specialises in providing high quality, cost effective solar water heating products using Evacuated Tube technology for the needs of both residential and commercial customers. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

#### Operating Results and Review of Operations for the year

#### Operating Results

The consolidated profit of the economic entity amounted to \$356,016 after providing for income tax benefit of \$79,845 (2010: profit \$235,962 after income tax expense). The total amount of Research and Development that has been undertaken is \$651,990. The relevant part of this has been included in this year's results. For the year under review the accounting operations produced a profit of \$276,171 before tax.

#### Review of Operations

The Group has continued its research and development work in the Climate Ready project in association with the Australian National University in Canberra. Significant project milestones have been achieved, and the Group is considering various options that can take this project to more advanced stages.

No economic benefits have been realised from the Group's current agreement with Lend Lease.

#### Financial Position

The net assets of the economic entity have increased by \$356,016 to \$1,334,429 at 30 June 2011. This has largely resulted from the effect of the capitalised value of the Climate Ready Project. The Group maintains its policy of not having external debt and this will assist the Group to get through the current global economic slowdown that is likely to impact on Australia.

#### Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There were no other significant changes in the State of Affairs of the parent entity or controlled entities during the financial year ended 30 June 2011.

#### Dividends Paid or Recommended

There were no Dividends paid or declared for payment during the financial year.

#### Events after the Reporting Period

Since balance date, the group reports the following:

- (i) successful completion of pro-rata rights issue and placement raising of \$350,000,
- (ii) resignation of Mr. Stephen Standish on 26 July 2011 as director of Endless Solar Corporation Limited and Group,
- (iii) appointment of Mr. Kevin Thomas on 26 July 2011 as director of Endless Solar Corporation Limited .

As at the date of this report, the Climate Ready Project is nearing completion.

#### Future Developments, Prospects and Business Strategies

At this stage, the group is not able to predict results due to the present uncertainty in world markets and the various economic conditions that may affect your company's operations.

#### Environmental Issues

The consolidated group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

#### Information on Directors

Mr David H.A Craig

— Chairman

Mr Stephen Standish

- Director (resigned 26 July 2011)

Mr Boyce Pizzey

Non-Executive Director (Resigned 22 February 2011)

Mr Chris Baring-Gould

Non-Executive Director (Appointed 18 August 2010)

Mr Kevin Thomas

Director (Appointed 26 July 2011)

### ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061 DIRECTORS' REPORT

#### Company Secretary

Mr Kevin Thomas was appointed company secretary in January 2010 and held this position at the end of the financial year.

#### **Meetings of Directors**

During the financial year, six meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings					
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended				
	6 6	6 6				
ļ	4	4				
	6	6				
1	-	- !				

Mr David H.A Craig Mr Stephen Standish Mr Boyce Pizzey Mr Chris Baring-Gould Mr Kevin Thomas

#### Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

Indemnities have been given and insurance premiums have been paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the consolidated group.

#### Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

#### Non-audit Services

The Board of Directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001

#### Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2011 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

Mr. David H.A Craig

Dated:

#### JOHN WHELLER, F.C.A.

#### CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

# AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2011 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Ac t 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

John Wheller

Registered Company Auditor

Dated 4

of

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January

2012

# ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

Sales Revenue Cost of Sales	Note 2	2011 \$ 1,788,851	2010 \$ 2,516,170
Gross Profit	_	(942,271) 846,580	(1,470,240) 1,045,930
Other income Administration expenses Depreciation Expense Finance costs Net losses on financial assets - held for trading	3	9,201 (548,054) (16,073) (699) (14,784)	9,365 (712,174) (22,132)
Profit before income tax	3 -	276,171	320,988
Income tax benefit (expense)	4	79,845	(85,026)
Profit for the year	=	356,016	235,963
Other comprehensive income: Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax Total comprehensive income for the year	_		
Jour	==	356,016	235,963

# ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010
ASSETS		Φ	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	349,395	416,627
Trade and other receivables	9	46,193	143,426
Inventories	10	125,751	240,108
Other assets TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	15	18,418	10,888
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		539,757	811,049
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	9	40,143	9,000
Other financial assets	12	370,891	452,128
Property, plant and equipment	13	32,920	42,574
Deferred tax assets	17	85,388	23,450
Intangible assets	14	606,883	121,847
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,136,225	649,000
TOTAL ASSETS	:	1,675,982	1,460,049
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	16	230,605	284,877
Current tax liabilities	17	60,150	98,196
Provisions	18	50,798	59,156
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		341,553	442,229
	•		
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities	17	_	39,407
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			39,407
TOTAL LIABILITIES		341,553	481,636
NET ASSETS	:	1,334,429	978,413
EQUITY			
Issued capital	19	576,700	576,700
Retained earnings		757,729	401,713
TOTAL EQUITY	•	1,334,429	978,413
	;		

# ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

Ordinary Retained Capital Share Earnings / Development Capital (Losses) Reserve	Total
\$ \$ \$ 574,000 165,751 -	\$ 739,751
Comprehensive income  Profit for the year  Other comprehensive income for the year  Total comprehensive income for the year  - 235,962	235,962
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners and other transfer	235,962
Shares issued during the year  Total transactions with owners and other  2,700  2,700	2,700 2,700
Balance at 30 June 2010 576,700 401,713 - 576,700 401,713 -	978,413
Comprehensive income	978,413
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year Total comprehensive income for the year  - 356,016	356,016 -
	356,016
Other Transfers from retained earnings to capital development reserve	
Total Other - (265,812) 265,812	_
Balance at 30 June 2011 - (265,812) 265,812 576,700 491,917 265,812	1,334,429

## ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received Income tax paid Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	23	1,764,764 (1,461,611) 9,201 (59,546) 252,808	2,443,453 (2,129,163) 9,365 (36,721) 286,934
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from sale of investments Proceeds from sale of held-for-trading investment Purchase of property, plant and equipment Purchase of other non-current assets Loan to related parties - payments made Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		81,237 - (6,419) (363,716) (31,142) (320,040)	48,578 (13,641) - - 34,937
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from issue of shares Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		<u>-</u>	2,700 2,700
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(67,232)	324,571
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	8	416,627	92,056
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	8	349,395	416,627

This financial report includes the financial statements and notes of Endless Solar Corporation Limited & Controlled Entities.

#### Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act

Endless Solar Corporation Limited has elected to early adopt the pronouncements AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2009. For a summary of Parent entity information refer to note 27.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

#### **Business Combinations**

A controlled entity is any entity Endless Solar Corporation Limited has the power to control the financial and operating policies of, so as to obtain benefits from its activities. A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 11 to the financial statements. All controlled entities have a 30 June financial

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated entity, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistencies with those policies applied by the parent entity. Where controlled entities have entered or left the consolidated entity during the year, their operating results have been included / excluded from the date control was obtained or until the date control ceased.

#### (b) Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, where there is no effect on

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

Endless Solar Corporation Limited and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiary have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. Each entity in the group recognises its own current and deferred tax liabilities, except for any deferred tax liabilities resulting from unused tax losses and tax credits, which are immediately assumed by the parent entity. The current tax liability of each group entity is then subsequently assumed by the parent entity. The tax consolidated group has entered a tax sharing agreement whereby each company in the group contributes to the income tax payable in proportion to their contribution to the net profit before tax of the tax consolidated group.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The periodic inventory method is used, in which the ending inventory is determined by a physical count of every item, and its cost of goods sold is subtracted from the sum of purchases and the beginning inventory of the

#### (d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rat
Furniture and Fixtures	10%
Computer Software	25%
Plant and equipment	10%
Vehicle	10%-25%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

#### (e) Leases

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### (f) Financial Instruments

#### Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

#### Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost.

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

#### (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

#### (iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other investments are classified as current assets.

#### (iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses). When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other financial assets are classified as current assets.

#### (v) Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### (g) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

#### (h) Other Intangibles

#### Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the sum of (i) the consideration transferred; (ii) any non-controlling interest; and (iii) the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest, over the acquisition date fair value of net

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and is allocated to the entity's cash generating units or groups of cash generating units, which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored but where such level is not larger than an operating segment. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity sold.

#### Research and development

Expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project is expected to deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Development costs have a finite life and are amortised on a systematic basis based on the future economic benefits over the useful life of the project.

#### (i) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In Those cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows.

#### (j) Options Scheme

The Group operates an option scheme for eligible employees, directors, consultants and other participants approved by the ESC Board of Directors. The number of options expected to vest is to be reviewed and adjusted at each reporting date so that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the options granted will be based on the number of options that eventually vest. The entitlement to Options is determined by the Board and options vest over a period ending at 31 August 2014 at the discretion of the Board. Options may be conditional on service conditions and performance hurdles. A total of 6,000,000 options have been granted, subject to meeting these hurdles.

ESC Limited is an unlisted company. As such, it would be highly subjective to value the options fairly, in particular, given the abscence of data relating to a listed share price, and historical and implied option volatilities. Having regard to these factors, the Directors have determined that the cost of offsetting Reserve been established in the Balance Sheet of the same amount. The relevant expense will be included in future financial periods as these variables become capable of more accurate determination.

#### (k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### (I) Provision for Warranties

Provision is made in respect of the Company's estimated liability on all products and services under warranty at the end of the reporting period. The provision is measured as the present value of future cash flows estimated to be required to settle the warranty obligation. The future cash flows have been estimated by reference to the entity's history of warranty claims.

#### (m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

#### (n) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

All dividends received shall be recognised as revenue when the right to receive the dividend has been established.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

#### (o) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### (p) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

#### (q) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all grant conditions will be met. Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs they are compensating. Grants relating to assets are credited to deferred income at fair value and are credited to income over the expected useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis.

#### (r) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year. Where the Company has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

#### (s) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

#### **Key Estimates**

#### (i) Impairment

The entity assesses impairment at each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the entity that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions

No impairment has been recognised in respect of intangible assets at reporting date. Should the projected turnover figures be outside 10% of budgeted figures incorporated in value-in-use calculations, an impairment loss would be recognised up to the maximum carrying value of \$606,883.

#### (t) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the Company has decided not to early adopt. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the Company is as follows:

AASB 9: Financial Instruments [December 2010] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

This Standard is applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments . The Company has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives;
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;
- removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument;
- requiring financial assets to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on: (a) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows; and
- requiring an entity that chooses to measure a financial liability at fair value to present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in the other comprehensive income, except when that would create an accounting mismatch. If such a mismatch would be created or enlarged, the entity is required present all changes in fair value (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss.
- AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050 & 1052 and Interpretations 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013)

AASB 1053 establishes a revised differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of financial reporting requirements for those entities preparing general purpose financial statements:

- Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards; and
- Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Tier 2 of the framework comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1, but contains significantly fewer

The following entities are required to apply Tier 1 reporting requirements (i.e. full IFRS):

- for-profit private sector entities that have public accountability; and
- the Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments.

The Company qualifies for the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities.

- AASB 2010-4: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 101 & AASB 134 and Interpretation 13] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011) This standard details numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to accounting standards arising from the IASB's annual improvements
  - clarifying the application of AASB 108 prior to an entity's first Australian Accounting Standard financial statements;
  - adding an explicit statement to AASB 7 that qualitative disclosures should be made in the context of the quantitative disclosures to better enable users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risks arising from financial instruments;
  - amending AASB 101 to the effect that disaggregation of changes in each component of equity arising from transactions recognised in other comprehensive income is required to be presented, but is permitted to be presented in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes;
  - adding a number of examples to the list of events or transactions that require disclosure under AASB 134; and
  - making sundry editorial amendments to various Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2	Revenue and Other Income		
	nue from continuing operations revenue	2011 \$	2010 \$
— S	Faveride Sale of Goods Grants for research and development Licensing fees sales revenue	1,237,685 265,812 	2,128,762 - 387,407 - 2,516,170
— ir Total d	revenue nterest received other revenue sales revenue and other revenue	9,201 9,201 1,798,052	9,365 9,365 2,525,534
Note 3	Profit for the Year		
(a) Expen Cost o	ises of sales	2011 \$ 942,271	2010 \$ 1,470,240
	l expense on operating leases ninimum lease payments	26,809	42,152
The fo	cant Expenses illowing significant expense items are relevant laining the financial performance:		
Emplo Total c	yee benefits expense depreciation ulting fees tising	289,356 16,072 53,010 4,840 11,368	392,139 22,132 37,600 19,861 20,275

4,840 11,368

20,275

(977)

Warranty provision

#### Note 4 Income Tax Expense

(a) The components of tax expense comprise:	2011 \$	2010 \$
Current tax	(53,092)	111,197
Deferred tax	(40,881)	(12,886)
Under provision in respect of prior years	14,128	
	(79,845)	(13,286) 85,026
(b) Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before		
income tax at 30% (2010: 30%)	82,851	00.007
Add:	82,851	96,297 96,297
Add: Tax effect of:	02,007	30,237
— other non-allowable items		
	451	1,335
<ul> <li>under provision for income tax in prior year</li> </ul>	21,500	1,000
Less:	104,802	97,632
Tax effect of:		- /
Research and development concessions		•
Under / (Over) provision for income tax - Research & Development Claim      Deferred tay asset limit a life.	(136,394)	(9,000)
Deferred tax asset timing differences not recouped	(7,372)	(3,606)
Deferred income tax timing differences previously recognised not to be incurred income tax (heneft) attribute to the control of the cont	(1,475)	•
Income tax (benefit) attributable to entity	(39,407)	•
, and the straig	(79,845)	85,026
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates are as follows:		
and a supplied tax lates are as lollows:	-28.9%	26.5%

#### Note 5 Interests of Key Management Personnel (KMP)

KMP are defined as any persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (executive or otherwise) of the entity.

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the company during the year are as follows:

	2011	2010
Short-term employee benefits	\$	\$
Retirement benefits	86,383	161,183
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7,775	11,985
In Out	94,158	173,168

#### KMP Options and Rights Holdings

The number of options over ordinary limited voting shares in Endless Solar Corporation Limited & Controlled Entities held during the financial year by each KMP of the entity is as follows:-

of the citally is as it							uring the financ	iai vear by each
30 June 2011	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration during the year	Exercised during the year	Other changes	Balance at end	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable	Vested and unexercisable
Mr David H.A Craig	550,000	_	-	_	550,000			
Mr Stephen Standish	550,000		-	_	550,000	-	^	-
Mr Boyce Pizzey	550,000	-	_	(370,000)	180,000	•	-	•
Koay Baring-Gould Superannuation Fund	550,000	-	-	400,000	950,000	-	-	-
Mr Kevin Thomas	100,000	-	_	-	100,000			_
	2,300,000			30,000			-	-
30 June 2010	Balance at	Granted as	Event		2,330,000	-	-	-
	beginning of year		Exercised during the year	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable	Vested and unexercisable
Mr David H.A Craig		remuneration			of year			
Mr David H.A Craig Mr Stephen Standish	уеаг	remuneration			of year 550,000			
	<b>year</b> 550,000	remuneration			of year 550,000 550,000			
Mr Stephen Standish Mr Boyce Pizzey Koay Baring-Gould Superannuation Fund	year 550,000 550,000	remuneration			of year 550,000			
Mr Stephen Standish Mr Boyce Pizzey Koay Baring-Gould	year 550,000 550,000 550,000 100,000	remuneration			of year 550,000 550,000 550,000			
Mr Stephen Standish Mr Boyce Pizzey Koay Baring-Gould Superannuation Fund	year 550,000 550,000 550,000	remuneration			of year 550,000 550,000 550,000			

#### KMP Shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Endless Solar Corporation Limited & Controlled Entities held during the financial year by each KMP of the entity is as follows:-

30 June 2011	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration during the year	Issued on exercise of options during	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Mr David H.A Craig Mr Stephen Standish Mr Boyce Pizzey Koay Baring-Gould Superannuation Mr Kevin Thomas	90,000 100,000 20,000 20,000	- - - -	the year - - - - -	- - - -	90,000 100,000 20,000 20,000
30 June 2010	230,000  Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration during the year	Issued on exercise of options during	Other changes during the year	230,000 Balance at end of year
Mr David H.A Craig Mr Stephen Standish Mr Boyce Pizzey Koay Baring-Gould Superannuation	90,000 100,000 20,000 20,000 230,000	-	the year - - - - -		90,000 100,000 20,000 20,000 230,000

#### Other KMP Transactions

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above.

For details of other transactions with KMP, refer to Note 25: Related Party Transactions. For details of loans to KMP, refer to Note 9: Trade and Other Receivables.

Note 6	Auditors'	Remuneration
Note o	Auditors	Remuneration

Remuneration of the auditor of the entity for:  — auditing the financial report  — taxation services  — grant acquittal audit		2011 \$ 15,295 4,795 3,000 23,090	2010 \$ 16,200 7,800 
Note 7 Dividends			
No dividends have been declared or provided for.		2011 \$	2010 \$
Balance of franking account at year end adjusted for franking credits arising from:			
balance brought forward from previous year		42,227	•
<ul> <li>payment of income tax</li> </ul>		48,961 91,188	42,227 42,227
Note 8 Cash and Cash Equivalents			
		2011	2010
	Note	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	26	349,395 349,395	416,627 416,627

Note 9	Trade and	Other Receivables
--------	-----------	-------------------

O. I.D.D.					2011 \$ .	•	2010 \$
CURR	EN I receivables						
Haue	receivables				46,193		104,969
Other r	eceivables				46,193		104,969
Amour	its receivable from related parties				-		10,452
— as	ssociated companies		•				28,005
Total c	urrent trade and other receivables				46,193		143,426
NON 6						= :	140,420
NON-C Rental	URRENT						
	on for impairment				9,000		9,000
1 10 1131	on or impairment				-		-
Amoun	ts receivable from related parties				9,000	= =	9,000
O	ther related parties				31,143		
Total n	on-current trade and other receivables				40,143		9,000
						= =	0,000
Note 10	Inventories						
					2011		2010
					\$		\$
CURRE	ENT						
Solar h	ot water systems and parts at the lower of	rost and not					
realisat	ple value.	oost and net			125,751		0.40.400
					125,751	• _	240,108 240,108
Note 11	Controlled Entities				120,101		240,100
	Controlled Entitles						
	Interests are held in the following assoc	iated companies					
	Name	Incorporation	Shares	Interest		Amount of	
				00/4		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
				2011 %	2010 %	2011	2010
	Unlisted:			70	70	\$	\$
	Endless Solar Operations Pty Ltd	Australia	Ord	100	100	100	100
	Renewable Energy Exchange	Australia	Ord	100	100	100	100
						100	100

#### Note 12 Other Financial Assets

NON CURRENT	2011 \$	2010 \$
Available-for-sale financial assets Total Non-current Assets	<u>370,891</u> <u>370,891</u>	452,128 452,128
Available-for-sale financial assets NON CURRENT Listed investments, at fair value		
shares in listed corporations     .  Unlisted investments, at cost	319,984 319,984	401,221 401,221
— shares in other corporations	50,907 50,907	50,907 50,907
Total non-current available-for-sale financial assets	370,891	452,128

Listed investments include 6 million ordinary shares in Authorised Investment Fund Limited ("AIY"), acquired on 29 June 2009 at a fair value of \$319,800, being the transaction price negotiated over many months and based on 5.33 cents per share, the minimum price at which AIY was interested. AIY's bid price at the time was 2.7 cents, which in the opinion of the parties was not based on an active market, nor did it reflect a premium appropriate to the size of the parcel of shares being offered. Mr. David Craig is a director of both the Company and of AIY, and abstained from voting.

The company allotted 1.6 million of its shares (10%) to AIY at 20 cents for a total consideration of \$320,000.

In the opinion of the Directors, this cross investment, together with another unlisted investment, brings potential strategic opportunities in the marketing of products in residential and commercial markets.

#### Note 13 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2011 \$	2010
	Ψ	\$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	3,048	3,048
(Accumulated depreciation)	(1,230)	(1,028)
•	1,818	2,020
Computer Equipment and Software		<del></del>
At cost	46,814	40,395
(Accumulated depreciation)	(36,650)	(26,487)
	10,163	13,908
Equipment		
At cost	8,597	8,597
(Accumulated depreciation)	(5,525)	(3,478)
M 12-1-	3,072	5,120
Vehicle	28,182	20 400
At cost (Accumulated depreciation)	(10,314)	28,182
(Accumulated depreciation)	17,867	(6,655) 21,527
		21,021
Total plant and equipment	32,920	42,574

#### (a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movements in carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Furniture & Fixtures \$	Computer & Software \$	Equipment \$	Vehicle \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2009	2,525	21,226	1,481	25,833	51,065
Additions	-	6,590	7,051	-	13,641
Depreciation expense	(505)	(13,908)	(3,413)	(4,306)	(22,132)
Balance at 30 June 2010	2,020	13,908	5,119	21,527	42,574
Additions	-	6,419	-	-	6,419
Depreciation expense	(202)	(10,163)	(2,048)	(3,660)	(16,073)
Balance at 30 June 2011	1,818	10,164	3,071	17,867	32,920

gible Assets

	3			
			2011 \$	2010 \$
Developme	ent costs - goodwill		·	Ψ
Cost Accumul	ated amortisation and impairment		121,847 -	121,847
			121,847	121,847
	presents the cost of assets acquired from a Rela the issue of 15 million Preference shares – subs		umary snares.	
	acquired include Intellectual Property and other ecated to Intangible Assets represented the fair v	areas coosts acquired at that the	me.	ctors' opinion, the
In the Direct	tors' opinion intangible assets related to goodwill	I have an indefinite life and are tested	for impairment annually	
Integrated t Cost: 201	HEIRIA COMON DEVICE	and and are tested	ior impairment annually.	
Cost: 201			121,320	-
Accumula Not some	ated amortisation and impairment		363,716	-
Net carryi			485,036	
Solar coolin	g technology that has been developed by the Co	ompany to a recognisable capability w	th curport from A	
Total intang	ibles	- Simulate supusincy W	an support from Austriaustry by way (	of grants.
Note 15	Other Assets		606,883	121,847
11010 10	Other Assets			
			2011	2010
CURRENT			\$	2010 \$
Prepayment	S		_ 18,418	40.000
			18,418	10,888 10,888
Note 16	Trade and Other Payables			
CURRENT		Note	2011 \$	2010
Unsecured li	abilities		ψ	\$
Trade payab	les		454.4.0	
Grants receiv	tors & accruals ved in advance		151,142 79,462	19,099 146,701
		16		119,077
		10	230,605	284,877

Note 17 Tax

CURRENT				2011 \$		2010 \$
Income tax payable				60,150 60,150		98,196 98,196
NON-CURRENT Deferred tax liability Property, plant and equipment	Opening Balance \$	Charged to Income \$	Charged directly to Equity \$	Changes in Tax Rate \$	Exchange Differences \$	Closing Balance \$
- Tax Allowance - Exchange traded options Balance as at 30 June 2010		407 39,000 39,407	-	-		407 39,000 39,407
Property, plant and equipment - Tax Allowance - Exchange traded options Balance as at 30 June 2011	407 39,000 39,407	-	(407) (39,000) (39,407)	-	-	33,407
Deferred tax assets Provisions Recognition of tax losses being recoverable Balance as at 30 June 2010	Opening Balance \$ 10,565	Charged to income \$ 12,885	Charged directly to Equity \$	Changes in Tax Rate \$	Exchange Differences \$	Closing Balance \$ 23,450
Provisions Recognition of tax losses being recoverable Balance as at 30 June 2011	23,450 23,450	(866) 62,804 61,938	-	- - -	<u>-</u>	22,584 62,804 85,388
Deferred tax asset (net)	(15,957)	61,938	39,407	_		85,388
Note 18 Provisions						
CURRENT Warranties Opening balance at beginning of year Amounts used Balance at end of the year			-	2011 \$ 24,023 (1,359) 22,664	 	2010 \$ 25,000 (977) 24,023
Short-term Employee Benefits Opening balance at beginning of year Additional provisions raised during year Amounts used Balance at end of the year			- -	35,134 (7,000) 28,134		15,134 20,000 - 35,134
Analysis of Total Provisions  Current Non-current			<del>-</del> ~-	2011 \$ 50,798	Ξ	2010 \$ 59,156

#### Provision for Warranties

The Provision for Warranty has been recognised having regard to empirical indicators of repairs and replacements historically carried out under Product guarantees. The amount represents the directors' best estimate of costs to be incurred during 2010/2011.

Note 19 Issued Capital
------------------------

400,000 (2010: 400,000) fully paid ordinary shares 17,115,000 (2010: 17,100,000) fully paid ordinary shares - limited voting The company has authorised share capital amounting to [insert number]	2011 \$ 4,000 572,700 576,700	2010 \$ 4,000 572,700 576,700
ordinary shares.		
(a) Ordinary Shares	2011 Na.	2010
At the beginning of reporting period	NO.	No.
At the end of the reporting period At the end of the reporting period	400,000	400,000
	400,000	400,000
Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the entity in At the shareholders meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is hands.	n proportion to the number of shares held. s called, otherwise each shareholder has or	ne vote on a show of

hands.

# (b) Ordinary Shares - limited voting 2011 2010 At the beginning of the reporting period No. No. Shares issued during the year 17,115,000 17,100,000 At the end of the reporting period 17,115,000 17,115,000

#### (c) Options

There is a total of 6,000,000 options granted at the date of authorising this report: 4,355,000 granted at 12 cents, 645,000 granted at 20 cents and 1,000,000 granted options at 30 cents.

#### Note 20 Capital and Leasing Commitments

There are no commitments (leases) which are longer than 12 months in duration.

#### Note 21 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Company had no contingent liabilities outstanding at the end of the current or previous financial year.

#### Note 22 Operating Segments

#### Segment Information

The company and its controlled entities operate in Australia, and in the same business segment of solar energy.

#### Note 23 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit after Income Tax	2011 \$	2010 \$
Profit after income tax Non-cash flows in profit	356,016	235,962
Depreciation Capitalise research and development expenses incurred in prior period Changes in assets and liabilities	16,073 (121,320)	22,132
(Increase)/decrease in trade and term receivables (Increase)/decrease in prepayments (Increase)/decrease in inventories Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and accruals Increase/(decrease) in income taxes payable Increase/(decrease) in deferred taxes payable Increase/(decrease) in provisions	97,233 (7,530) 114,357 (54,272) (38,046) (101,345) (8,358)	(74,216) (10,888) (134,309) 179,121 62,995 (12,885) 19,022
Cash flow from operations	252,808	286,934

#### Note 24 Events After the Reporting Period

Subsequent to balance date Endless Solar Corporation Ltd finalised a rights issue. Most of Endless Solar Pty Ltd shareholders accepted Endless Solar Corporation Ltd shares (limited voting) for their existing holdings. Some 40 % of the pro rata rights issue that closed on 21 July 2011 were taken up and the shortfall was placed. The total amount of capital raised was \$350,000.

#### Note 25 Related Party Transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions and are no more favourable than those available to external parties unless otherwise stated.

Note 9 refers to trade and other amounts receivable from Related Parties.

Note 5 sets out details of compensation paid to key Management Personnel, and to Options and Shares held by those dates.

#### Note 26 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from subsidiaries, bills, leases, preference shares, and derivatives.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial Assets	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	8	349,395	416,627
Loans and receivables	9	46,193	143,426
Available-for-sale financial assets — at fair value			
listed investments     at cost	12	319,984	401,221
unlisted investments Total available-for-sale financial assets Total Financial Assets	12	50,907 370,891 766,478	50,907 452,128 1,012,181
Financial Liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost  — Trade and other payables	40		
Total Financial Liabilities	16	230,605 230,605	284,877 284,877

#### Financial Risk Management Policies

Financial risk management policies has been the responsibility of the Board of Directors for, amongst other issues, monitoring and managing financial risk exposures of the entity.

The Board's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the entity in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance.

#### Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the entity is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

#### a. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the entity.

Credit risk is managed through the maintenance of procedures (such procedures include the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties), ensuring to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the board has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

#### Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

The entity has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. However, on a geographic basis, the entity has significant credit risk exposure to Australia given the substantial operations in this region. Details with respect to credit risk of Trade and Other Receivables is provided in Note 9.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 9.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Board in accordance with approved Board policy.

#### b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the entity might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The entity manages this risk through the following mechanisms:-

- preparing forward looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities
- · obtaining funding from a variety of sources
- maintaining a reputable credit profile
- · managing credit risk related to financial assets
- · only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets

#### Note 27 Parent Information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with the accounting standards.

DAI ANDE DOME	2011 \$	2010 \$
BALANCE SHEET		
TOTAL ASSETS	1,911,830	1,302,472
TOTAL LIABILITIES	270,181	189,970
NET ASSETS	1,641,649	1,112,502
EQUITY		
Issued Capital	576,600	575,200
Retained Earnings	1,065,049	537,302
TOTAL EQUITY	1,641,649	1,112,502
Total Profit	527,747	272 020
Total comprehensive income		273,029
, indoine	527,747	273,029

#### Note 28 Company Details

The registered office of the company is: Endless Solar Corporation Limited & Controlled Entities Level 6, 412 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

The principal place of business is: Endless Solar Corporation Limited & Controlled Entities Unit 1, 340 Chisholm Road, Auburn, NSW, 2144

# ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061 DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

- 1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 22, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - (a) comply with Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes explicit and unreserved compliance with international financial reporting standards (IFRS); and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company;
- 2. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director

Mr David H.A Craig

Dated this

y of January 20



#### JOHN WHELLER, F.C.A.

#### CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

#### ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES

#### Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Endless Solar Corporation Limited & Controlled Entities, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the company at the year's end or from time to time during the financial

#### Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determined this necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Independence

in conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

#### Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- a. the financial report of Endless Solar Corporation Limited & Controlled Entities is in accordance with the Corporations Act
  - i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of their performance for the
  - complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001;
- b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Director

John Wheller

Dated this

day of

Januar

2012

Registered Company Auditor No.9003

PO Box 933, Carnegie Vic 3163 1190 Dandenong Road, Murrumbeena Vic 3163

Tel: +61 3 9568 0188 Fax: +61 3 9569 6265 Email: twb@twb.com.au Web: www.twb.com.au

## ENDLESS SOLAR CORPORATION LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 51 122 708 061 LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS

The following list of shareholders is current as at 1st December 2011:

#### a. Shareholders - Ordinary Shares (Voting)

Nam	ne	Number	% Held of issued Ordinary Capital
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Endless Solar Pty Ltd Lion Corporate Services Pty Ltd Harvard Nominees Pty Ltd Account 5 Mr.D Craig Mr. S. Standish Collins Court Corporation Ltd Harvard Nominees Pty Ltd Account 1 Rowland Holdings Pty Ltd Koay Baring-Gould Superannuation Fund Mr. B. Pizzey	180,000 170,000 127,263 105,000 100,000 93,333 65,000 60,000 23,334 20,000	19.07 18.01 13.48 11.12 10.59 9.89 6.89 6.36 2.47 2.12

#### b. 20 Largest Shareholders - Ordinary Shares (Limited Voting)

Nam	ie –	Number	% Held of Ordinary Shares - Limited Voting
1.	Endless Solar Pty Ltd	4,492,693	22.38%
2.	Harvard Nominees Pty Ltd Account 4	3,871,611	19.29%
3.	Lion Corporate Services Pty Ltd Account 14	2,280,000	11.36%
4.	Authorised Investment Fund Ltd	1,866,667	9.30%
5.	Lion Corporate Services Pty Ltd Account 12	1,555,142	7.75%
6,	Mr. S. Standish	940,409	4.69%
7.	Mr. F. Mosca	911,999	4.54%
8.	Koay Baring-Gould Superannuation Fund	798,000	3.98%
9.	Collins Court Corporation Ltd	638,400	3,18%
10.	Mr. G. Walsh	371,640	1.85%
11	Mr.L. Hiley	367,080	1.83%
12	Lion Corporate Services Pty Ltd Account 11	364,800	1.82%
13	Dr. D & F. Ross	239,582	1.19%
14	Harvard Nominees Pty Ltd Account 3	137,500	0.69%
15	Mr. S. H. Crane & Ms. A.B. Thomas	116,667	0.58%
16	Mr. T. T. Murphy & Mr. T. S. Keogh	116.667	0.58%
17	Mr. G. Daniel	114,182	0.57%
18	Mrs. M. Salter	105,000	0.52%
19	Celebrity Enterprises Pty Ltd	100,000	0.50%
20	Paribas Pty Ltd	91,200	0.45%
		19,479,239	97.05%